

Business Directory.

NEWMARKET

Store, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased the commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Sarah Davis, our Shop has been removed to the corner of the street, and is now open for business. We have a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR and ROX STOVES, of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Pipes.
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.
We are also agents for the sale of the following:—
Pigs, Sheep, Cattle, Horses, and other live stock, taken in exchange for Goods.
J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1855. 11-47

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned in order, in Town or Country, at the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 11-31

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 11-11

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1856. 11-51

NEW WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
in his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with accuracy, durability and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 11-17

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitechurch, King and East Guilford.
10 O'CLOCK of the afternoon sold on Commission, at the Auction Mart of the Subscriber, the following property:
1st. Section 10 of the Township of Whitechurch.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. 11-3

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
11-5, 1857. 11-3

Franklin House.
Corner of Second and Third Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
Proprietors:
E. JOUGLOVE and G. E. L. JACKSON.

Jas. McClure & Henry Croxson,
HOLLAND LANDING,
LICENSED Auctioneers for the Counties of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Orders promptly attended to.

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT.
A first class House for the Stomach Landing, COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
11-1, 1857. 11-24

Just Painted,
AND for Sale at Office, BUREAU MARSHALL, Greenfield, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 10 per dozen, or 60 per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

MILLINERY.
THE MISS VERNONS
Having opened a Millinery and Dress-making Shop, at the corner of the street, opposite the North of the Hotel.
Newmarket, May 16, 1857. 11-17

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
THE proprietor having recently received the above HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the traveling public that the premises have been thoroughly repaired, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests; and the Ladies will find the best of accommodations.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. 11-21

G. A. WALLACE,
BARNER,
Two and a half North of M. W. Hogart's Store, MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, Oct. 22nd, 1857. 11-34

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
OF all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply at NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 1, 1854.

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c. &c. SHARON, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Brownsville, April, 1857. 11-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c. &c. Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-44

Dr. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. G. E. Kie. Aurora, March 11, 1857. 11-6

CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, AURORA. 11-16

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, SHARON. 11-15

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Newmarket, Oct. 20th, 1855. 11-35

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office—In the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 29, 1855. 11-31

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. &c. Concessioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Entrance of Lavender Street, Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 8, 1855. 11-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lynd Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c. &c. RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbitt Hill) Newmarket. 11-26

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET,
HAYING recently located in this place, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as
BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phansies, Prince Alberts, Tooling Buggies, &c.
If Repairing done in a Neat and Substantial manner. 11-1

SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 11-11

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
HOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.
The Highest prices paid for Farm Produce. Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. 11-17

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire, and Life Assurance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unit Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1857. 11-35

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDERS, &c.
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

A. FLEMING,
SADDLE, HARNESS, and TRUNK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

CARRIAGES Trimmed, Topped, &c. in the latest Style, and according to Order.
R. Fleming having concluded to locate himself permanently in this place, to solicit a share of public patronage, as it is his determination to give his friends, and the public who may favor him with their custom, an article of the best quality and newest style, and at a moderate rate of charges. Suitable Farm Wagon taken in exchange for Work. Newmarket, July 15, 1857. 11-24

E. D. ROGERS,
JONES AND SARGENT,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates that he is prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions, and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Lumber and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. 11-31

Poetry.

For the New Era.
Fast Songs of Sharon.

Sympathy with the West and Orbits of the subjects of the Crown of Britain.

BY DAVID WILSON.

All loyal subjects hear our theme,
And join with us to pray—
That God may bless our ruling Queen
On every troubled day.

She has for us a special care,
We're subjects of her own;
And may she long the sceptre bear,
With honors to her throne.

May not we for a moment rise,
In any foreign land;
Where she her army well supplies,
To every foe command.

Oh! may the sons of Britain reign;
For precious is their blood;
Nor never bear the sword in vain,
Where Britain's flag has stood.

Oh! may they to the sceptre bow,
And know their prayers are vain;
That Britain's arm may teach them how,
It's not for them to reign.

May Britain's Crown be ever green,
Like Eden's bearing trees;
And may this be our lasting theme,
Such victories as these.

The Honors of Britain.
Oh! how we adore thee, O Britain, the Throned,
No nation's before thee no other we own;
And when thou art troubled, I touch our heart,
May thy strength be double in power and might.

Thy life is a diamond, and so is thy crown,
For such is the wisdom and such thy renown;
May thy strength be double in power and might,
For such is the wisdom and such thy renown.

We still are believing, we would if we could;
That thou art fast, for mourning, and prayer,
We pray for thee, O Britain, the Throned,
We pray for thee, O Britain, the Throned.

Thy life is a diamond, and so is thy crown,
For such is the wisdom and such thy renown;
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at their side; but still there was such gentle light in the dark laughing eye when it met hers, that the little heart bounded with joy. Then they met so often, it seemed a matter of course she should meet him when she went to her morning task, that it was a disappointment when she did not see him, and the blue eyes looked with searching glance into the face of every gentleman wearing a dark shawl; and when it did not meet the glance of those dark eyes, sought the pavement again, and the bounding heart was almost scalded into stillness.

Why should she, a poor orphan, seek the love of a wealthy, gifted stranger? What difference did it make to him what she was? She was poor now, besides he might pity her when he passed her, that was all; but the little heart was not to be cheated so, and not have any bright dreams, so it told its mistress strange tales about meaning glances of those dark eyes.

As the first dawn of daylight entered the narrow window, Lettie closed her weary eyes to beautiful dreams in spite of the cold winds that played hide and seek through the house.

In his handsomely furnished room, at the T—hotel, sat Lawrence Burton, before a bright coal fire, playing listlessly with the tassels of his velvet dressing gown. There was a sad expression in the dark eye to-night, and the waving hair was pushed back from the pale forehead, as he sat there, looking at the bright coals, hour after hour, and he paced his room. Thinking aloud, he exclaimed, while his whole face beamed with joy.

"Yes, mother must come to-morrow and take that young girl home; yes, to the place that should have been her own home, had it not been for that British fairer," and the eye looked sad again. "I will go away for one long year, and when I return if Lettie will she shall be mine."

Ever he closed his eyes to pleasant dreams that night, as he listened to the moaning of the wind, he feared that she might feel the cutting blast. But in her dismal house with no bright light or warm fire, a single parted her lips as she thought of him. And his mother did come, but Lettie refused to go, until those eyes, so like his, filled with tears, and she told her how lonely she was in her home of luxury, in the home that should have been her own. And then the memory of those childhood days triumphed over the feelings of pride in Lettie's heart.

To be a child once more, and forget the toils of the great world, and hear the little birds sing their songs for her, or lie beneath the great shade trees, and listen to the whispering breeze, or watch the clouds floating gently over the deep blue sky. Then Lettie knew she was going to a better home. Mrs. Burton promised to lay her by her mother's side, under the same weeping willow—by the same brooklet where she sported when a child.

And Lettie went. They joy and light came back to the gentle heart, and the step grew light in her childhood home; but never again came the rose to her pale cheeks, though the soul shone through the deep blue eyes. And there, in her childhood home she taught his mother the way to true riches above. And they went about hand in hand, doing good to all around. Many a parting breath breathed blessings on them both. "They who had passed the lone girl by in scorn now smiled upon and even loved her."

Often Mrs. Burton longed to tell her of Lawrence, but she must not; and as the time went by and the silver thread of life grew less by the day, she longed for him, and every step along the hall she would stop to listen, and then turn to look at the pale beautiful face of the more than daughter, as she used to call her.

The months rolled on, bringing at last the anxious look for time, and the loving mother embraced her son, and while her eyes filled with tears of joy, she whispered "come," to the old repeated question "where is she?" She led him to her own room where on a couch by the window, lay Lettie, pale and beautiful. The deep blue eyes closed, and the tiny hands folded over the tired little heart, while the last beams of the setting sun blazed among her golden curls. He stood motionless. This was his Lettie—the Lettie he used to try to meet so long ago. This Lettie he always loved. Oh, would she not leave him! Would she want to go away and leave him! Oh, the anguish of his heart as he struggled with it and then knelt beside her, and gently stroked the long silken curls. And when she met the glance she loved to meet, the rich flush died for a moment, and then it paler than before that cheek.

"Oh, Lettie," he murmured, "live for me! do not go away!" She lay her hand in his and whispered "I am very near my home, dear Lawrence, where my mother and sisters await me."

The long part on tears, forced their way through the gleaming eyes and fell like dew drops on the long curls. He laid her head upon his shoulders, and supported her with his strong arm. She smiled as he told her how he had watched for her coming; how he inquired for her and found out her misadventure, and how he loved to dream of her as his own; how he longed to see her again, and now she must leave him; then their tears mingled.

"I may not come to you," she whispered, "but you may come to me and if you love me, meet me in heaven."

Her hand sunk heavily upon his shoulder, while a sweet smile parted her lips—the weary spirit went home. The beautiful Lettie sank down upon the silent mourners, and sung a song of rejoicing, for the angel was gained in heaven which was missed upon earth.

They laid her by her mother's side, and when the spring came, the children of the village went to plant flowers upon the little grave, and many a laughing eye filled with tears as it planted those flowers. And when the leaves of autumn fell, and the daisies faded round, Lawrence Burton came in the still midnight hour to promise again and again to meet her in heaven.

He left his home a better and a stronger man, to meet the ill and temptations of life, to act and not to be more looked on in the great drama of life. And when the tempter

crossed his path he faced him bravely. And ever did his heart echo the last words of his loved Lettie—"meet me in heaven," and he will even, as God is Love.

Praise your Wife.
Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement—it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your heart bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake, tell her you love her if nothing more. She does not expect it—it will make her eyes open wider than they have done for those ten years; but it will do her good, for all that, and you, too.

There are many women, to-day, thirsting for the word of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's toil they have dragged, uncomplainingly; and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers, and husbands become to their monotonous labors, and they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely everyday life may be made beautiful by the appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know, if you can take a clean shirt from your drawer whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much if rough, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things, and feel a flow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and health, that they are so selfish in their feelings? They don't come out with a hearty, "Why how pleasant you make things look, wife," or, "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains." They thank the tailor for giving them "fits," they thank the man in the full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the young lady who moves along in the concert room, in short, they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chairs back, and their heads up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if the fire has gone down or, everything is just right, shut their mouths with a sneer of satisfaction, but never say to her, "I thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility towards those common articles of housekeeping—your wives, if you gave them the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them before they were married; if you would stop the badinage about whom you are going to have when number one is dead, (such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes) if you would cease to speak of their faults, however bawling, before others—fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your cold so-called affection.

Praise your wife, then, for all good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that their deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

Foreign and Colonial.
Arrival of the Africa.
New York, Nov. 27.
The steamer Africa arrived last night from Liverpool. Her dates are anticipated by the Vanderbilt. She brings nearly \$250,000 in specie.

The official announcement of the exportation of grain and flour from France, was followed in Paris, by an advance of 12 per cent on flour. The Paris House did not respond to the buoyancy of the English money market.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW—ONLY PARTIAL.
Fuller details of the Indian news show that the relief of Lucknow had been only partially accomplished. Havelock's position was considered critical.

The Emperor of France has written a letter to his Minister of Finance discussing the financial question. He is pained to see that the public credit is injured by the financial crisis, and by the possibility of a default on the part of an evil which exists only in the imagination, and begs that the Minister will deny presumptuously all absurd projects attributed to the Government, affirming that there is no country in Europe where public credit rests upon a more extensive and solid basis. The letter had but little effect.

The last monthly returns of Bank of France show a loss of \$2,500,000, of specie.

The Austrian Minister of Finance, proposed to meet the financial difficulty by the issue of treasury bills to the amount of 100,000,000 florins.

The decree abolishing serfdom in Russia is to be published on the 17th Dec. The Legislative body is convoked for the 28th of Nov.

The Vienna money market is very heavy. The premium on gold has increased.

The steamer Europa has arrived at Suva, with Melbourne dates to Sept. 17th, £240,000 in gold. Advances very encouraging.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION—40 LIVES LOST.
The steamer Lady Bird and Champion came in collision at Cape May. The latter foundered, and 40 lives were lost.

A damaging flood had occurred in New South Wales.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Broadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market for broadstuffs depressed by the decree allowing the export of grain from France. Flour dull and offering at 6d to 1s declined since. Fresh Western corn 26s to 27s; Ohio 25s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s to 29s. Wheat, prime, steady; red 6s 3d to 7s 6d, white 6s 1d to 8s. Corn rather lower and dull; mixed and yellow 36s, white 40s to 41s. Pork and bacon in limited demand and rather low prices. Lard dull and lower, but prices nominal. Tallow declined to 4s for balsters, but improving at the close.

Yao Kassa Difficulty.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.
The Times' correspondence says that Governor Walker had a very long and friendly interview with the President to-day, discussed Kansas affairs at length, especially in relation to the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in not referring the entire instrument to the people. The distinguished gentlemen, though differing materially, parted friends appointing another interview for the discussion of the same subject.

Some of their mutual friends hoped for an ultimate reconciliation of their views, but the hope is fictitious. Their differences are too radical for compromise. Open hostility is inevitable. The constitution is only partially submitted, but on the refusal of the convention to permit the people to vote against it as a violation of the federal constitution of the Nebraska Kansas bill of popular sovereignty and the rights of self government.

The President insists that as the constitutional convention was authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be, while Walker holds that the application of his doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the constitution to popular vote is a simple assertion of the right of Congress to force any constitution on the territory, instead of leaving the people to decide for themselves.

Gor. Walker has never yet seen the constitution, and nobody outside knows what it is. All efforts of the Government to obtain a copy failed. There is reason to fear that its signers will be driven out of the territory. It will be considered spurious, and that the State Government never can be in operation under it, unless by the federal arms. Governor Walker declares that he cannot acquiesce in the action of the Convention without violating every pledge he ever gave, and sacrificing his honest convictions, and making himself infamous.

The Grand Trunk Concern.
The following extract is taken from the Globe of Saturday last, as the winding up of a lengthened article on "Political Retrospection." We recommend it to the careful consideration of our readers:—

Such was the position of the concern when Messrs. Cayley, MacDonald, Spence & Co. came into office as the tools of the chief agents in these shameless transactions John Ross, L. T. Drummond, Wm. Cayley, E. P. Tache, and Sir Allan MacNab—all members of the Coalition Government—were now directors of the Grand Trunk and receiving one thousand dollars a year each from Jackson, Peto & Co., for attending a few meetings of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Cayley, in the year 1853, attended ten meetings and got one hundred dollars for each visit! Sir Allan MacNab attended six meetings, and got one hundred dollars and sixty six cents for each visit! Mr. Drummond attended nine meetings, and got 111 dollars and eleven cents for each visit! Col. Tache attended seven meetings, and got one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty five cents for each visit! Mr. John Ross attended six meetings, and got one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents for each visit! Mr. Spence, in the winter of '50-'7, drew a miserable \$500 for six meetings, or eighty three dollars and thirty three cents per meeting!

The whole batch had their mouths closed with hundred dollar bills. One hundred and sixty dollars and sixty six cents for each sitting of a couple of hours—about two dollars and a half a minute!

We wish the reader to understand this distinctly, however, that up to this moment the advance of the Province to the Grand Trunk was in a perfectly safe position. The entire extent of the Provincial aid up to this moment was limited to \$16,000 per mile on the line from Toronto to Montreal, and on the line from Quebec to Trois Pistoles; the contracts for completing these lines were fixed at definite sums; the Provincial money was to be advanced only as the work went on—in sums of \$200,000 for each \$500,000 expended; and a first mortgage on the road and rolling stock was held in security for the debt. Had the arrangement been left as the Hinks Government left it, we would not now be in the plight we are. Cayley & Co., are responsible for the whole of it, as we will presently show.

On the 23rd October, 1851, a Bill was brought in under the auspices of the Cayley MacDonald Government, to give relief to the Grand Trunk. The demand was that the time for completing the works should be extended several years—and that the Provincial aid instead of being confined to the two lines named above—should be extended over the whole works of the Company.

The demand was accompanied with the intimation that unless this were at once done, the concern must burst up. Messrs. J. S. MacDonald, Brown, Young, Freeman, Wilson and other members of the Opposition attacked this proposition with all energy. They showed that to do this would be to give up all security for the final completion of work; that it was simply a plan to lay a foundation for future applications for more money. The Company had undertaken a number of other works besides those which the Province had contracted for—they had all their funds invested in the work and material scattered over many hundreds of miles, and on the abutments of the Victoria Bridge—and if the Government money instead of being retained to secure the completion of the special works originally agreed on, were to be diffused over the whole works of the Company—the entire sum would be drawn out forthwith—the only security would be unfulfilled works and raw material—and very soon down would come the Company with a new demand Give us more money, or you will lose all you have advanced! It was all useless. The paid employees of the Grand Trunk—Messrs. Cayley, Hinks, Drummond, MacNab, Crawford and Spence—the gentlemen who were receiving one hundred dollars a day for their visits to the Grand Trunk Board-room—despised all this. They declared there was no fear of any further applications—only give the Company this boon, and it was all that would ever be demanded! The Opposition asked what security they had for that? Give security for the completion of the road, and they cared not how the money was diffused—but give what was now asked without security, and before many months elapsed, there must be a fresh demand for more money. It was shown that there had already been advanced to the Company from the public chest, \$1,500,000—that \$1,120,000 further was now being issued—that should the bill before the House pass, the Company would get at once \$2,100,000—that the little remaining would be exhausted before any one of the Works was completed—and then the Pro-

vince would be completely at the mercy of the Company and contractors.

It was all of no use—Cayley, MacDonald & Co., were resolved to put it through, and their majority was at hand to do it. Among those who are responsible for the mischief, were Burton, Cayley, Crawford, Jackson, Macbeth, J. A. MacDonald, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, James Ross, Shaw, Henry Smith, Spence and Stevenson.

All the evils predicted soon showed themselves. The passage of the scandalous Bill opened the door for all the rascally demands that followed, and brought us to the present plight we are now in. Let no one therefore say that Cayley & Co. are not responsible for the annual burden of one million of dollars now paid by the people of Canada, on account of the Grand Trunk, and to be paid for all time to come!

New Advertisements.

Steel Astry—Wm. Powell.
Rural Calves—Wm. E. Cuyler.
Township Notice—J. W. Collins.
Reform Meeting—E. Jackson.
Notice—M. W. Bogart.
List of Letters—C. Daan.

Money Received.

On subscriptions to New Era since last advertisement—
J. Saxsmith \$150; John Selby \$150; Saml Pearson \$3; James Franks 75 cts.; R. H. Smith, \$1; Alexander Welsh \$2.

Agents for the "New Era"

ALBANY.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.
BURLINGTON.—Mr. S. Snider.
LONDON.—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
BOSTON.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. John Roddy.
HULL.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
KING'S CROSS.—Mr. John Roddy.
KING'S CROSS.—Mr. John Roddy.
KING'S CROSS.—Mr. John Roddy.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Dec. 4, 1857.

For Member of Parliament,
JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq.

General Summary.

We understand it is the intention of the Newmarket Brass Band to give their second concert on New Year's eve.

The communication of a "Sufferer" is unavoidably crowded out this week: it will appear in our next.

It is stated that South Hastings presented a Requisition to Hon. R. Baldwin requesting him to stand as a candidate for the representation of that constituency, but he declined.

The Fast Day was generally observed in Newmarket. The places of public business were closed, and service performed in nearly all the churches.

Mr. Geo. Brown has had a requisition presented to him from North Oxford, containing it is said, a majority of the qualified electors upon it.

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron has issued an Address to the Electors of Toronto, declining to become a candidate at the next election.

Ogle R. Gowan has issued his Address to the electors of North Oxford. What are the Reformers in that Riding about? We hope to see that Mr. Gowan or some other able Reformer will be in the field at once.

We are requested to announce that Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Pickering, will preach in the Baptist Chapel, Newmarket, on Sabbath next, the 6th inst. Service to commence at eleven o'clock a.m.

The weather during the week has been very changeable. During the first three days wet and disagreeable. On Wednesday night a change took place, and on the following morning the ground was covered with snow.

An excellent piece of poetry has been received during the week, which we would gladly have published, had the author not withheld the name. The article is entitled, "Lines," &c.

The Genesee Farmer for December has been received. As usual, it contains many interesting articles and several illustrations. Published by J. Harris, Esq., Rochester N. Y.; price 50 cts. per annum.

Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, finding the chances against him at Niagara, has determined on becoming a candidate for Peel. We fancy the Receiver General has jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. Aikins will feel him.

The opening Lecture for the season, before the Mechanics' Institute, takes place this evening. It will be delivered by Col. Beresford, the President. Subject—Labor Lightened—Time not lost. Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. J. Duggan, the rejected of Sauguen, has issued an Address to the Electors of East York. We are much deceived in the people of that Riding, if they do not allow that gentleman to pursue the even tenor of his ways in private life, as heretofore. He does not amount to anything.

By reference to our advertising column, it will be seen a meeting of the friends of Joseph Hartman, Esq., will be held at the Eagle Hotel, Newmarket, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. We hope to see a large attendance of Reformers on the occasion.

The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to take action, by sending a requisition to the Warden to call a public meeting for the formation of an Electoral District Agricultural Society. We believe the most advisable course for Township Societies to take, would be to call a general meeting of members, and at these meetings let requisition papers be signed, and money from members received.

The Official Gazette of the 28th inst. states that His Excellency has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—The Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, of Cornwall; and the Hon. Augustus Frederick Queen of Montreal, to be Commissioners to ascertain what was the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, at the time of the union of those Provinces, pursuant to a recommendation from a special Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated the 10th of June, 1857.

Rumour has it that certain friends and office-holders—and we may also add, office-seekers,—have been feeling their way in this constituency during the past week, in favor of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin. It has been represented in case Mr. Hartman's supporters, on previous occasions would get up a requisition, that Hon. Gentleman would become a candidate. All we have to say, is, we do not believe the people of North York are quite so ignorant as some folks take them to be, and it will be long after the year of grace 1857-8, that they assume a position calculated to stultify themselves.

The New Ministry.

In an article published last week, we gave it as our opinion that Mr. McDonald would be able to call around him a sufficient number of parties to form an Administration; but whether they would be men possessing the confidence of the people, we questioned; and we are now satisfied the country will join with us in condemning this new combination of political tricksters and petting lawyers.

By reference to an article copied from the *Globe*, on our first page, the names of Members of the new Cabinet will be found; and it will also be seen, that every member, except the renegade Spence, is a lawyer. Now, we put it to the honest yeomen of Canada, and ask—Is it right to sustain a Ministry composed entirely of a class of the community, admitted to be, as a general thing, quite ignorant of the requirements of an agricultural and commercial country like Canada? Not an agriculturist, nor a Merchant, nor a Manufacturer or Mechanic amongst them. Surely the country must be hard run for business men, and his Excellency must have a very limited knowledge of law, with a strong determination to become a proficient in legal lore, when none but gentlemen of the black-robe profession are selected as his Advisers.

The new Commissioner of Crown Lands done very well as a Speaker of the Assembly; but this does not qualify him for his new position. A very large proportion of these Crown Lands are located in Upper Canada, and the office—properly considered—should be filled by an Upper Canadian. Mr. Sicotte, it is true, by his dignified course as Speaker, won for him the respect of all parties; but it does not follow as a matter of course, that he will carry with him to the Administration, any political influence. On the contrary, he puts himself in open hostility to the very men instrumental in elevating him to the Speakership.

Mr. Aikins is said to be a man of considerable reputation in Quebec, as a special pleader; but beyond his legal attainments is a man of exceedingly limited ability. And how can it be otherwise? The principal part of his life having been devoted to the study and practice of law, he must necessarily possess a very limited knowledge of our public works—of managing Canals, &c.

Mr. Loranger, as every body knows who visited the House during the late Session of Parliament, or read the newspaper report of debates, was a thick and thin supporter of the Coalition, ever ready to do their dirty work, wishy-washy in debate, and foppish in his demeanor.

Mr. Bellau is said to be a lawyer of very ordinary ability; but a willing servant of Mr. Cartier. He is, no doubt, just such a man as the Attorney General like to have as a colleague, as they can, the more readily "pull the wool over his eyes."

Mr. Rose, the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, is no doubt a man of considerable legal attainments; but the vice-pullers always manage to have a "wheel working within a wheel." He is said to be a particular friend to the Hudson's Bay Monopolists, and, along with Mr. Justice Draper, is prepared to make any sacrifice to prevent the Great West from being placed under Canadian jurisdiction. The organs assert that he "sacrifices" a legal practice in Lower Canada worth, £6000 a year, to become a minister! How deceitful the organs try to make the "bad appear the better case." Who can tell but Mr. Rose is to receive a *douceur* from the Hudson's Bay Monopoly for pursuing this "sacrificing" course! If Mr. Spence could make £6000 a year as Auctioneer, how long would he remain Post Master General? The "sacrificing" part of the organ's story, is mere bunkum! and only calculated to deceive the electors.—Canada has verily fallen in the hands of the Plutocrats, when none but Lawyers and Auctioneers are selected to manage her public works, and agricultural and financial departments.

We put it to the intelligent and independent electors of North York—Is such a Ministry calculated to lessen public expenditures? The salaries of Ministers alone, during the Coalition regime, have been increased to £24,000. Are their incomes likely to be lessened.—One would almost think that £20,000 of itself was sufficient salary for twelve men, particularly when they spend months of that time annually in hunting, fishing, and visiting fashionable watering places!

Again, is the new Cabinet, from its complexion, likely to grant to the people of Upper Canada, Representation according to Population? Are they likely to oppose sectarian institutions? Far from it! Let but the demand be made, and they will incorporate all the nonneries required, and endow them, too, with Protestant money.

We are far from being a friend to religious strife, neither do we desire to raise up feelings of religious animosity; but the power of Priestcraft, whether popish or protestant, should be banished from the Legislative Halls of this country. In order to effectually do this, grants of public money to sectarian institutions must be stopped. Let every tub stand upon its own bottom. Why should the people of Upper Canada be taxed to build up institutions in the Lower Province, they conscientiously believe to be wrong? The idea is preposterous, and will be scouted off by every well-regulated mind.

Electors of North York! by your votes, you will be called upon to decide on these things. Remember that every vote recorded in favor of the Ministry, will be sanctioning the inequities of the Coalition and giving them a renewed license to plunder the public, and curtail the civil and religious liberty of Western Canada by depriving the people of equal rights with the Lower Province. Let the party be united, and success is certain.

It is said by the English papers that Russian and other European officers are flocking to India, to command the reformed Sepoys.

MEETING OF REFORMERS.

One of the largest and most influential meetings of the Reform Party, held since the great Alliance gathering at Hawt's Hotel in February last, took place at the Eagle Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst. To add to the satisfaction of many present, several gentlemen who honestly and sincerely opposed Joseph Hartman, Esq., at the last election, came forward and were added to the list of that gentleman's supporters in the present contest. As we stated a week or two ago, the split in the Reform Party in this Riding, now amounts to nothing; and its re-union as witnessed on Wednesday evening last, caused tears to flow from old veterans of 40 years standing in the cause of Reform, when the announcement was made and congratulations were being exchanged.

From the best information to be obtained, it is not at all likely that any opposition will be rendered to our late Member, Joseph Hartman, Esq.; but the meeting acting upon the principle that "a little neglect may breed great mischief," determined upon at once issuing a Requisition, and taking the necessary steps to have it widely circulated. In case no opposition is offered, the Requisition will be a favorable opportunity for those who have heretofore opposed Mr. Hartman, and now feel desirous of expressing satisfaction in his votes and proceedings during last Parliament to do so, and thus effectually heal up the wound, which at one time threatened the destruction of the Reform Party in the Riding.

The meeting strongly condemned McDonald & Co., and expressed great satisfaction in the course pursued by our late Member and Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the late Parliament. It was also decided to hold a public meeting of the friends of Joseph Hartman, Esq., at the Eagle Hotel, Newmarket, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., when the Requisition would be presented, and a Reply be made thereto. We hope to see a large attendance of Reformers, and all who will join with the Party in condemning the present Coalition, organized under Mr. McDonald's leadership.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Improvements.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Two or three letters have appeared of late, relating to public improvements, in your very valuable paper, one in reference to the Union Sabbath School Room, and "that Gate!" Another about the Fine Engine; and a third stirring up the Board of Trade. There is still another improvement demanded by the public, and that is the Post Office. Newmarket has now grown to a place of considerable importance, and I am satisfied the public will agree with me when I say, our Post Office is not suited to its requirements. Mind you, I am not finding fault with the Postmaster or his valuable assistant; but with the accommodation. It is true, the Postmaster said if enough names were subscribed to take boxes, to pay him for it, he would make an alteration; but there are scores in the village who would take them, year after year, but would refuse to sign any such paper to have their names paraded before the public. I would suggest the propriety of the Postmaster fitting up the adjoining building as an office, and disconnect it, with the store altogether; and I have no doubt, if the matter was properly represented at Head Quarters, the Department would remunerate him for the outlay. I am sensible of the fact, that it is only a matter of time—a change will shortly have to be made. The growing importance of the place will speedily demand it. The accommodation was quite sufficient a few years ago; but times have altered; and in my opinion alterations should take place to keep pace with the times. I am aware that the change would cost our Post Master quite an outlay; but he should make some sacrifice, when the public are willing to bear a portion of the cost by taking boxes. I have conversed with several of my neighbors on this subject, and almost without an exception they have signified an intention of assisting the P. M., in case boxes are fitted up. Hoping that these suggestions will be acted upon, and taken in the same friendly light they are written.

I beg to subscribe myself,
Yours, &c.,
Box No. 1.

Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.

TRAFALGAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 28.
The steamer *Fulton*, signalled off Cape Race yesterday evening by the News Yacht and despatched by the *News Yacht*.
The *Fulton* left Havre on the 17th and Southampton on the 18th inst. for New York.
The *Europa* from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

ENGLAND.

The Money Market was firmer, and demand for money at the Bank of England less pressing.

The Bank of France was about to extend their circulation at the time of departure of the *Fulton*.

Rates of discount at Hamburg had receded to 9½ per cent.

Several additional failures announced in England, and many of the iron trade firms have called meetings of their creditors.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banks have stopped payment—occasioning great excitement in Wolverhampton. Liabilities estimated at from £400,000 to £500,000 pounds sterling.

There is nothing new from India.

London, Nov. 17th.
Cansels closed to-day £91 a 89 for money. Sugar has advanced 4½ per cent. Rio and Coffee dull.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.
Breakfasts have generally a downward tendency.

Wheat and flour met slow retail demand with a decline on the week of 4½ to 6 p 70 pounds on wheat, and 16 to 12 p 50 on flour.

Indian Corn but little enquiry.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, for producing a false heir to the late Dr. Burdell, will take place in Goshen, Orange County, on the third Tuesday in December.

Late News from California.

New York, 30th November.

The United States Mail Steamship *Northwestern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st inst., with the California mails to November 5, and nearly \$1,350,000 in specie on freight, arrived yesterday evening.

An important mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held on the 1st inst., to give expression to their sense of the public on the loss of the *Central America*.

A project was set on foot in California to create a new territory out of the great basin between the Goos Creek mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevada on the west, and between the Oregon and Utah line on the north, and the Colorado River on the south.

A card had been published in the *San Francisco papers*, stating that the travel would be resumed on the Nicaragua route, and that on the arrival of the mail of the 20th October, the sailing day would be announced.

The advices from Central America are important. Under present circumstances, war has been officially declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and President Mariniey, of the former Republic, was preparing to place himself at the head of the army. His proclamation announces a determination to maintain the right of the Republic to the territory claimed by, and now in possession of, Costa Rica. Colonel Canli had possession of the river and lake steamers. No important operations had yet been undertaken by either party.

Appointments.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th November, 1857.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable E. P. Tache resigned.

The Honorable Narcisse Fortin Belleau, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Narcisse Fortin Belleau, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council in the room and stead of the Honorable E. P. Tache, resigned.

Charles Allyn, Esquire, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Charles Allyn, to be Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable Francois Lenieux, resigned.

Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, Esquire, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, to be the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable Timothy Leo Terril, resigned.

John Ross, Esquire, Q. C., to be Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada, in the room and stead of Dunbar Ross, Esquire, R. C., resigned.

Independence of Parliament!
CORRUPTION OF THE MEMBERS!

MAY 22, 1857.—This day a return was sent down to Parliament, disclosing a strange state of affairs. It gives a clue to something of the pillage practiced upon the revenues of the Province by its members. On the 23rd April 1855, Charles Allyn and A. Polette, members of the Assembly, were named Commissioners to enquire whether the Montmorency Bridge had actually fallen—if so, whether it was occasioned by gravitation, and if not, why it did not; like Mahomet's coffin, remain where it was. The return states that these Commissioners received EIGHT DOLLARS per diem. We are explicitly informed that this is not the fact. There is a rule adopted by the Governor in Council, that for the first week, Commissioners should be entitled (if professional men) to fourteen dollars per day, the second week twelve dollars, and the third week ten dollars. The scale diminished from a maximum to a minimum, commencing at the maximum and diminishing from week to week till it is reduced to the sum of eight dollars per diem. There is a distinction in the order between professional men and non-professional men—the former being allowed fourteen dollars per diem, and the latter ten. It is difficult to see what legal skill was brought into requisition in examining the ruins of Montmorency Bridge, but these two lawyers, who are members of the House, were paid for their services as professional men.

Again, the same Mr. Allyn, and one Joseph Napoleon Poulin, a physician, were appointed to examine into the management of the Quebec Turnpike Roads. It happened, in the whirl of the wheel of fortune, that Napoleon Poulin, by some sort of centrifugal force, was cast out of Parliament. When these Commissioners came for their pay, Mr. Allyn was taxed as a professional man, while the poor doctor was put off with the tariff of an ordinary non-professional man. Wherefore? Was not the doctor a professional man—and did not the management of the Quebec turnpike roads require as much physics as law? The answer lay in this—Allyn remains in the House—Poulin is out. The position is different—quite different.

The next curiosity by way of commission was that distinguished statesman, Dunbar Ross. He has a genius for everything. In fact, his genius is of so universal a character that it is difficult to ascertain for what he is most fitted. In the last return his name is only upon three different commissions, but for some three or four years he has been distributed over some six or eight commissions. It will be doubted how much the public revenue will be enhanced by his labors, when it is understood, that upon the commission relating to Returning Officers, the Commissioners drew on account of expenses, FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, and the commission not yet terminated! The accounts of the Returning Officers in the aggregate will not be reduced beyond \$1,200. The not profit to the Province of the commission can easily be computed.

Another commission to which he was appointed was to ascertain why the Municipal and Road Act of Lower Canada did not work, or, as the French say, *fonctionne*, in some parishes in Lower Canada.

Connected with these commissions is another significant fact. T. Leo Terril, Esq., on the 3rd May, 1856, was appointed on the Corrigendum Murder Commission; on the 24th of the same month, he became in the "Government of Canada" Provincial Secretary, and the Commission was, as a matter of course, revoked. This shows that the Min-

istry had their eye upon Mr. Terril from the 3rd to the 24th of May. He was not appointed to the Ministry. The Commissioners drew on account four thousand before they had well commenced!

Jean Chabot, member for Quebec, 19th June 1855, was made Seigneurial Commissioner, because he could not, for reason not to be understood, then be made judge. He received ten dollars per diem, or \$3,650 per annum, besides members' allowances. During session, up to the time of his appointment as judge, he received the same appointment, and now receives sixteen dollars a day. Cartier read him out of the party, but he would not go. Caution said: "The Alaskine is a fish that returns to its native waters, however much he is pounced." Loranger and Polette, members for Beauharnois and Three Rivers, are receiving the same salary as commissioners to revise the statutes.

And not only are the members bought up—their friends are provided for by wholesale. Gauthier, a partner of Lenieux, was made assistant judge, and for a few months' work received four thousand dollars, and afterwards was made Recorder of Quebec, at a permanent salary of \$2,000. Corawalls Monk, brother-in-law of Mr. Drummond, was made assistant judge, and received \$3,000. Joseph Amable Berthelot, partner of Mr. Cartier, was also made assistant judge, and received \$4,000. Could anything be more demoralizing or ruinous to the finances than this system of buying up the Representatives of the people—holding them as tools of a corrupt Government ready for anything by direct money inducements! Let the electors reflect on all this before going to the Polls!—*Globe*, Dec. 2.

The Ministry Complete.
The Government has, at length, been filled up by the appointment of Mr. John Rose to the Solicitor Generalship of Lower Canada, in place of Mr. Dunbar Ross, who has been removed, according to the *Colonist*, a disgraceful bungle. Mr. Rose is a laborious lawyer, and has a respectable standing in his profession, so that there is no personal objection to be urged against him. When, however, we come to understand his position in reference to one of the most important questions likely to come before Parliament for some time, we cannot help expressing our extreme regret, that he should have been appointed a member of the Government. We state, as a fact which cannot be contradicted, that Mr. John Rose is the confidential adviser and agent of the Hudson's Bay Company—that he was recently in England on a mission connected with the business of the monopoly. Our readers may judge from this fact how the Hudson's Bay question is likely to be treated by the new Cabinet. Mr. Rose has, we have no doubt, been put into the Government, to secure the interests of the monopoly, to watch every movement which may be to their disadvantage, and embarrass and delay when they cannot openly oppose. We cannot look upon his appointment otherwise than as a part of a conspiracy to defraud the people of Canada of their rights. He and John A. Macdonald were in London together, occupied the same lodgings, were let by the great capitalists and politicians who manage the monopoly, and now Mr. Rose is put into the Government to finish what Mr. Justice Draper so well began. Mr. Rose is a shrewd man, ambitious, and money-making, and not very scrupulous. He is just the person to play into the hands of the rich, powerful English monopoly, with its influence over Colonial Secretaries and Governors. We think, however, that Mr. John A. Macdonald and he will find that in this matter the people of Canada are not to be outwitted. Mr. Draper's treachery has already roused a feeling against the Government which cannot be allayed. Every one who desires the acquisition of the North West, desires the defeat of the Cabinet, in order that something effectual may be done, and this appointment of Mr. Rose will add fuel to their wrath.

Instead of gaining anything by his change of colleagues in Lower Canada, the premier has lost strength. The appointment of Mr. Rose will be exceedingly unpopular, and a perfect tumult of indignation is rising against the new Commissioner of Public Works. We perceive that two hundred of Mr. Allyn's delinquent constituents in the Champlain Ward of Quebec accompanied him on his journey to Toronto. There was another occasion on which they paid him high honour. It was when they conveyed the murderers of Corrigan in triumph procession to Mr. Allyn's house, after they had been acquitted through his exertions! It is not, however, alone because he is the nominee of the violent Roman Catholic party of Quebec that we object to him; it is because he is the nominee of Mr. Baby in the Board of Works, the fit successor of Lenieux and Chabot, the chosen instrument for putting through jobs in piers, light-houses, tug-boats, and public funds.

These are the additions which Mr. Macdonald has made to his Government, in order to make it more acceptable to the people of Upper Canada—a mercenary lawyer, the agent of a monopoly which deprives us of our rights, and a nominee jointly of the Champlain street boys of Quebec, and Mr. Baby! If these are the men, who, according to our organs, are to command the respect and admiration of Upper Canada, what kind of appointment would have called forth its disparagement!—*Globe*.

Gowan's true Picture!
The *Globe* of Wednesday is admirable upon the mock sovereignty of the scarlet-leaved man!

"Even Corruptionist luck, Ogle R. Gowan, offers his services to the electors of North Ontario, as an enemy to Lower Canada domination! as the champion of Representation according to Population! as the opponent of 'sectarian creeds in our common schools' and lastly, as neither a 'Ministerialist nor an Oppositionist!'" Does any one doubt that if the people of Ontario, duped by such shams as these, should elect him, that he would go straight to John A. Macdonald & Co., and sell his vote and influence for the best price he could get? That he would dodge the Representation question, and every other Upper Canada question, just as the Bowses, the Bartons, the Clarkes, &c. *id omne Genus*, have dodged them for the last three years? No one who has watched his recent manœuvres, or who reads his lumbag address, can put the slightest faith in his professed admiration of the opposition platform. Will respectable Ontario conference candidates, who, duplicitly and dishonestly is patent to all the world?

The Monkeys.—The proclamation of Brigham Young against the United States army reducing the Mormon question to a narrow compass. They are in open rebellion against the government, and should they be able to repulse the small military force now in the midst of their mountain passes, they must know that with the return of spring an army

will march against them sufficient to reduce them to subjugation upon a very short notice, if they remain in Utah. But we adhere to our first impression that the early evacuation of Utah by the saints is the ultimate which lies at the bottom of this rebellion. Brigham Young has too much shrewdness to entertain the idea for a moment, that he can, by force of arms, maintain his territorial jurisdiction against the military resources of the United States. His sole object, in this present war, is doubtless to keep back the government troops from Salt Lake City during the winter; for with the removal of the snows next summer, he will most probably, with his whole community, bag and baggage, wives, concubines and children, be off for the British possessions. His Northern exploring tour of the last summer, we dare say, had reference to his purpose. At all events stay of his, this Mormon rupture brings the Mormon question to a speedy solution.—*N. Y. Herald*.

False Accounts!
MAY 16, 1856.—The Committee on Public Accounts, on the 16th inst., brought the fact before the public, on the authority of the Auditor General, that the most extraordinary errors and discrepancies in the public accounts had been discovered, through the labors of that officer; that, in regard to the Crown Lands Department, balances appearing in the Receiver General's accounts as accruing from the Land Fund, did not appear in the accounts of the Department; that commissions had been paid out of receipts, instead of the gross amounts being handed over to the Receiver General; that large accounts, in gross, had been offered for audit, without any details being furnished; that in an immense number of cases, no vouchers for the accounts of the Department had been supplied to him! In fact, from Mr. Langton's statement, the accounts of the Crown Lands must be a mass of confusion. He actually asserts that a sum of £3,983 was returned in the account of receipts, although it was stated that it had not been collected—the alleged reason for the anomalous proceeding being, that it was convenient to have together the whole amount accruing during the year! In relation to the Board of Works, Mr. Langton complained that he got no contracts to examine, to compare their terms with the amounts paid! that, in the improvement of the St. Lawrence accounts, there is an item of \$250 for personal expenses, which needs explanation! that, in an immense number of instances, no vouchers were furnished to him! that alterations and deductions were made in the accounts in pencil, in order to make them balance.

Electors of Candidates!—are men who have reduced the public offices to such a state—on the confession of their own officer—elected by a Committee of the House of Assembly—to continue, to misgovern the country? If so, what will be the state of the public finances when another election comes round!—*Globe*.

The New Ministry.
Mr. McDonald, after great labour, has at length succeeded in obtaining members to succeed and fill the vacancies occasioned by the late changes in the Administration. We are sorry to assume our ministerial contemporaries, that this prodigious travail of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald has generated even less than a mouse. Of the three names mentioned as new members of the Cabinet—Mr. Sicotte is the only one who has heretofore borne the reputation of an honest statesman. How much his honesty is worth now, can easily be reckoned, since as a political renegade he has been deserted by the opposition, to share plunder and place with the very men he has lately professed to despise. The other three names of common place, originating applicants for pay, and utterly insignificant for any other purposes than those of corruption. As to Mr. Sicotte, the contempt of reputation, and base betrayal of principle and trust reposed in him by his late party, will rebound on his head at a not far distant day, with tenfold weight. The people, however, will not endorse the formation of such another patch-work Cabinet as this already shows itself to be; but, when the time comes, they will prove to the basest Macdonald organs, that long-sustained patience is not always a sign of stupidity, nor can long successful crime escape its ultimate reward.—The issue will be left to the arbitration of the country.

A POPISH COLLEGE BILL!—October 18.—A discussion arose to-day on a Bill to incorporate the *Massey College of Terrebonne*. It proposed to incorporate the Popish Cure of the Parish, the first Popish church-warden, and the superior, director and procurator of the College—but he did not say who those were, or how they were to be appointed. Of course they were to be all ecclesiastics, appointed by the Roman hierarchy—but it was convenient to say nothing of this. Then again, the Bill did not define the objects of the Institution—it made no provision for returns of its transactions to the Legislature—and it authorized the corporation to hold real estate in *mortmain*, locked up for settlement, to the extent of \$4,000 a year, and personal property to any amount! It provided no check as to the acquisition of property, or protection to the relatives of dying persons from the solicitation of the priest.

Mr. Harbord, second by Mr. Ferrie, moved that the Corporation be deprived of power to hold real estate "except for the use and occupation" of the Institution. Lost 32-68. Among those who voted down this amendment, were Bowses, Cayley, Church, Clarke, Crawford, Daly, Jackson, Larvill, Macbeth, John A. Macdonald, Sir Allan Macnab, McCann, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Powell, Rankin, Robin, Shaw, Henry Smith, Southwick and Stevenson!—*Globe*.

The *Globe* of Wednesday is admirable upon the mock sovereignty of the scarlet-leaved man!
"Even Corruptionist luck, Ogle R. Gowan, offers his services to the electors of North Ontario, as an enemy to Lower Canada domination! as the champion of Representation according to Population! as the opponent of 'sectarian creeds in our common schools' and lastly, as neither a 'Ministerialist nor an Oppositionist!'" Does any one doubt that if the people of Ontario, duped by such shams as these, should elect him, that he would go straight to John A. Macdonald & Co., and sell his vote and influence for the best price he could get? That he would dodge the Representation question, and every other Upper Canada question, just as the Bowses, the Bartons, the Clarkes, &c. *id omne Genus*, have dodged them for the last three years? No one who has watched his recent manœuvres, or who reads his lumbag address, can put the slightest faith in his professed admiration of the opposition platform. Will respectable Ontario conference candidates, who, duplicitly and dishonestly is patent to all the world?

County of Lambton.—The *Globe* says we may state, in reply to the inquiries of friends, that when visiting his County last Winter, Mr. Brown explained at nearly twenty public meetings that it was utterly impossible for him, with his numerous engagements, to transact the Crown Lands and other private business of so large and new a County with satisfaction to himself, and that, in consequence, he did not intend to offer for Lambton.

A few weeks ago, however, before the rumour of an immediate election was heard of—communications passed between Mr. Brown and his friends in the County, which ended in his consenting in the event of his offering at the general election of 1858, to place himself at their service, should they call upon him to do so. The matter is entirely with the friends of Mr. Brown in Lambton.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New Orleans we have two weeks later news from Mexico. The country still continued in a most distracted condition

1857.

Newmarket Advertisements.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

Opposite Hecitt's North American Hotel, NEWMARKET.

CHARLES J. FISHER, begs respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business on a scale commensurate with the importance of the place. A large and handsome assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

At the very lowest remunerative prices. No more tedious for sending your Watches and Clocks, to Toronto to be repaired, as G. J. F. is a first class practical workman and will repair all repairs entrusted to his care. Newmarket, Sept. 3, 1857. U-31

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STS., NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support they have received in carrying on his business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of Sals, Bureaus, Tables, Beds, &c., Washstands, Bedroom Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of OBITUARY WORK, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED. COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Lacer, Plates, and Handles for sale. Newmarket, Oct. 1, 1857. U-32

WAR! WAR! WAR! Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL. THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP

To the buildings recently occupied by Mr. Thomas, Corner, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

HOOTS AND SHOES. Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART. Newmarket, May 11, 1857. U-15

R. W. BOGART HAS on hand and for Sale—

Fresh Ground Flour and Corn Meal, Of the best Brand on Quality—Ground at Bogart's Mills—put up in bags of 20 lbs., and 100 lbs. each, and in barrels. N. B.—Days for delivering—Tuesday and Friday. June 25, 1857. U-31

FEATHERS! Apply to H. PYFE, Newmarket. Over 100,000, 1857. U-31

AYER'S PILLS Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. JAMES HARRIS, Esq., the well-known proprietor of Chalmers Street, Philadelphia, writes to the Editor of the New York Herald, dated 12th Dec. 1856, as follows: "I have been cured of my chronic complaint by Ayer's Pills. I have been suffering from it for many years, and have tried every remedy known to me, but have not been cured until I have taken your Pills. I am now well, and feel that I owe my recovery to your Pills. I have been cured of my chronic complaint by Ayer's Pills. I have been suffering from it for many years, and have tried every remedy known to me, but have not been cured until I have taken your Pills. I am now well, and feel that I owe my recovery to your Pills."

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1857. FALL & WINTER TRADE! J. G. PARKER

Very respectfully informs his patrons and the public that he has received the first portion of his Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS, Consisting of Fancy Dress Patterns, Plaids, Stuff Goods, Calicoes, a variety of Collars and Collar Flowers, Fancy Goods, Flannels White, Red and Blue, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Batton, Whitney Blankets, and a large assortment of other Articles.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS! The large quantity sold during the Spring and Summer, is a good guarantee for the genuineness of quality.

A Good Assortment of Crockery and Glassware, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Rags, Linseed, Lead, and other Oils. N. B.—The whole of J. G. P.'s Stock is marked at the Lowest Prices, to meet times.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST PRICES. J. G. PARKER, Main Street, OPPOSITE RAILROAD HOTEL. Newmarket, Oct. 8, 1857. U-36

NEW TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE. M. S. CORRYELL

Returns thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him since he has commenced business, and from the great inducements he holds out, hopes to be favored with a continuance of the same.

M. S. C. has just received Very Large Importations, and is daily receiving more, so that in a few days

His Stock will be found Complete, And carefully selected, with his generally acknowledged good taste. The following list will give a slight idea of his Stock:—

Teas	Cigars	Shoe Blacking
Coffees	Oysters	Brushes
Sugars	Salmon	Brooms
Rice	Lobsters	Pails
Raisins	Sardines	Wash Tubs
Corrants	Stoughton Bitters	Butter Prints
Tobacco	Catsup	Rolling Pins
Harvey Sauce	Meerchauna and	Essence Anchovy
Herrings, dried	Fancy Pipes, all kinds	Pickles
and Pickled	Hair Oil	Duck Mustard
Cod Fish, dried	Olive Oil	English Cheese
and Pickled	Caster Oil	Perfumery
Champagne	Lamp Oil	Brandy
Malaga	Ale and Porter	Holland Gin
Syng	Port Wine	Old Tom
Baking Powder	Sherry Wine by the	Whiskey
Salsaparilla	Bottle or Draught	Common and Toddy
&c.	&c.	&c.

And in fact every description of Family Groceries, Crockery, China, Glass and Wooden Ware, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest possible Cash prices.

M. S. C. will further call your attention to his Large and Splendid Assortment of Teas—in which he defies competition this side of New York. Call and examine for yourselves and you will be well paid for your trouble. Never go to Toronto to purchase by Wholesale or Retail if you wish to save your time and money before calling at

M. S. CORRYELL'S MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. Newmarket, Jan. 29th, 1857. U-37

SUMMER GOODS. THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers who patronize his establishment, and would beg to call their attention to his present Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c.

As well as his very superior stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING! In that department will be found an assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., cut and made up in the latest style and pattern.

May 27, 1857. D. SUTHERLAND, Water St., Newmarket.

THE subscriber has on hand a superior article of FINE YARN TEA, which in face of an advancing market, will sell at his usual low price.

D. SUTHERLAND. Newmarket, May 27, 1857. U-37

Stores and Dwellings to be Let! THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the business community, that his new and spacious STORES AND DWELLINGS, Recently erected on Main Street, almost adjoining the Post Office, Newmarket, and located in the central part of the Town, are now ready for occupation, and will be let on moderate terms.

JOHN BENTLEY, Having LEASED THE STORE & PREMISES OF Mr. CAWTHRA, Will keep constantly on hand a well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Teas, Groceries, School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Paints, Crockery.

Colors, Oils, Brushes, Nails, Glass, Putty, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest possible prices.

GAS, FARM PRODUCE, or on approved Credit, at the lowest remunerative prices. JOHN BENTLEY, Main St., Newmarket, June 21st, 1857. U-31

WANTED, 1,000 LBS. OF GOOD BUTTER. 1,000 Dozen Fresh Eggs, For which the subscriber will give in exchange Tea, Coffee, Dry Goods, any article contained in his Stock of good quality, and at as reasonable prices as any ever offered in Canada.

JOHN BENTLEY, Main St., Newmarket, June 21st, 1857. U-31

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines. THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Countrymen is respectfully called to the stock of

Beneworth's Brandy, Rich Old Port, Holland's Gin, Dublin Porter, &c., &c. For Sale by the Subscriber. JOHN BENTLEY, Main Street, Newmarket, June 21st, 1857. U-31

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!! THE subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Corryell, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving a

NEW STOCK, purchased in the best markets, which he offers at a small advance. JOHN BENTLEY, Main St., Newmarket, June 21st, 1857. U-31

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY CORDS of Beach and Maple Wood, For which the market price will be paid in cash. W. S. WAITE, Newmarket, Nov. 19, 1857. U-32

Miscellaneous Advertisements. BRICK DWELLING HOUSE TO LET!

TO Let with immediate possession, given, that new and commodious BRICK DWELLING, with Dining Room, and other well-furnished, and about three quarters of an Acre of Land, lately occupied by the undersigned. For particulars apply to the proprietor at the Eagle Hotel.

O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 19, 1857. U-32

Eagle Hotel and Saloon, Conducted on the High & Noble Principles of TEMPERANCE!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that he has leased, for a term of years, that large and commodious

Hotel, near the Rail Road Station And having refitted and furnished it, is now prepared to accommodate a large number of guests on as reasonable terms as any other house in the place.

GOOD STABLING, And trusty hostlers always in attendance. WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS, Hot Coffee, Oakes, Pies, Oysters by the Can, &c.

A few Boarders by the week, can be accommodated. Rooms furnished for private families. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 5, 1857. U-30

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION, AT THE Millinery Show Rooms, MISS MAGUIRE, THE Newest Styles of CLOAKS, MANTLES, AN! TALMAS.

Velvet, Silk and Fancy Bonnets, Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans, French Flowers, Featherings, &c. An inspection of the Goods is invited. Newmarket, Oct. 29, 1857. U-30

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office Nov. 1st, 1857.

Armitage James	Kavanagh Miss Marg.
Balduo Catharine	Kelly Francis
Brown Miss	Lloyd John
Brooks Joseph	Lookhart James
Brown D. H.	Morrison Miss M.
Bowman James	Murphy Charles
Boland Edward	Mayer P. G.
Carvin Michael	Mayer P. G.
Clements Francis	Martin Stewart
Craig Wm.	Rawick John
Erving Alexander	Russell Michael
Edmonds Miss Roxum	Shaul John
Flour Mr.	Stuart Wilson
Gamble Mrs.	Smith Mrs. James
Grain John	Stonessfield John
Hanna Esq.	Smith Henry
Henry Barnard	Smallie Angus
Hawks Nicholas	Striglin C. B.
	William on Daniel
	W. ROE, Postmaster.

CASH FOR WHEAT! THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Railroad Depot, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. V. MARSDEN. Newmarket Oct. 22, 1857. U-33

NO CRISIS! NO PANIC! To avoid a monetary Crisis or periodical Panic, encourage home manufactures.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing superior

Cloths, Suits, Tweeds, And warm Ready-made Clothing suitable for the climate, all of which he will sell at greatly reduced prices for Cash or Barter.

Wanted immediately in Exchange 10,000 LBS. WOOD. 100 COILS WOOD. 1,000 LBS. BUTTER.

2,000 BUSHELS WHEAT. 500 BUSHELS POTATOES. W. A. CHASE. Newmarket, Oct. 15, 1857. U-37

AMBROTYPES! INVITES attention to his unrivalled Ambrotypes

Portraits, which possess the following advantages over the primitive Daguerotypes; viz.—Greater Durability, as the image is impregnable; Ambrotypes are derived from the Greek "Ambrosia," and are therefore immortal; they are free from all metallic salts, and can therefore be seen in any light or taken in any kind of weather.

Letter Portraits! Mr. Bramble is now taking a new and beautiful kind of picture for sending in Letters, without increasing the postage. They are as clear and brilliant as the original, and are taken by a similar process, and are entirely different from the dull and dark kind of Pictures known as Lettergraphs. Price of the Letter Portraits, 31 each.

Pictures Sent in Locks, Brooches, &c. Mr. Bramble having returned to his Picture Rooms, opposite the Rail-Road Hotel, is now prepared to take the first-class pictures at a low price, as good work can be done anywhere.

Pictures taken without regard to weather, from 8 o'clock a.m. till 6 p.m. Newmarket, Oct. 8, 1857. U-36

DEPOT OF THE BEVERLY STEAM MILLS, Main St., Newmarket.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they are prepared to supply their customers with Extra

Superfine Flour, Manufactured Exclusively for Family use. They also keep constantly on hand, Bran, Shorts, and Chopped Screenings, For Pig Feed. The whole will be found of the best quality and fresh from the Mill.

The Highest CASH PRICE paid for any quantity of good merchantable SPRING AND FALL WHEAT delivered at their GRAIN ELEVATOR at the Newmarket Railway Station. WILCOCKS & THORNE. Newmarket, July 16th, 1857.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN! WHEREAS the system of LONG CREDIT hitherto netted upon has been found detrimental, not only to the business man but to the whole community.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That on and after the 1st day of January, 1858, the Merchants of Newmarket will render all accounts due them yearly—that is to say, on the 1st day of January and July.

The Grocers, coinciding with the general Merchants of the place, give notice that from and after the 1st day of January next, they will render all accounts due them yearly.

M. W. BOGART, Sec'y to Board of Trade. Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1857. U-38

Newmarket Advertisements. COOKING STOVE FOR SALE!

FOR Sale, an excellent second hand Cooking Stove, Terms—reasonable. Apply at NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, Nov. 12, 1857. U-41

PENITENTIARY Boot and Shoe Establishment! 51, Yonge St., 4 Doors above King St., TORONTO.

James B. Carruth, DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at

LOW PRICES. Country purchasers will find it to their advantage to give this establishment a call before selecting elsewhere. Toronto, Oct. 23, 1857. U-42

FRESH MEAT. THE undersigned having recently opened a Butcher's Stall, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, is now prepared to pay

CASH FOR PORK. Fresh Meat always on hand of prime quality. V. DENNE. Newmarket, Nov. 19, 1857. U-42

Mr. ESTEN, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR. OFFICE—Next door to Mr. Boulbee's Law Office, Eagle Street, Newmarket. October 22, 1857. U-38

FOR SALE, BY the subscriber, a splendid black BAY Mare, five years old in foal by the "Flower of the Forest."

N. A. GAMBLE. Yonge Street, Nov. 5th, 1857. U-40

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS! "If you want the Right Thing at the Right Price, Come at the Right Place."

THE OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY, Founded on the principles of Small Profits, Large Sales, and Large Returns, which has hitherto proved eminently successful.

THOMAS BROWN & CO., Family Grocers, Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccoes, &c., &c., 47 YONGE STREET, (NEAR THE CORNER OF KING STREET.)

BEG to announce a reduction in price of many articles in their list, especially SUGAR, which they are now selling at SIX PENCE per lb., and notwithstanding the rise in the price of TEA, the facilities and enjoyment of buying in the best Markets, enable them still to retail Tea at the old prices.

Their stock of WINES and LIQUORS are very choice and varied, their best is the best, and their low priced good and unfailing.

Bottled Wines, Ales and Porter in Great Variety. And their old Favourite Brands of Tobaccoes.

NO RELAXATION in their efforts to satisfy their customers, both in regard to Quality and Price.

Bear in mind the address, THOS. BROWN & CO., 47, Broad Street, Family Grocers, &c., 17 YONGE STREET, (near King St.) Toronto, Oct. 23, 1857. U-39

Mill Privilege and Saw Mill, FOR SALE! For Sale, a Saw Mill and first-rate site for GRIST MILL.

WITH 25 feet head and on a good stream. There are two fine situations for a Grist Mill in Canada—the Mill at Aurora being the nearest on the South, with a fall of the best for many miles. The Saw Mill has 18 ft. head and the Sawyer says it will cut from 1200 to 1300 logs per year.

This property is beautifully situated on Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Con. of Whitby, and will be sold at a bargain. The Mill site property covers an area of about 12 Acres.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. Jackson, Newmarket; Messrs. Jackson & Macdonald, Aurora; or to the Clerk of the Court, (C. H. by letter postpaid,) at the Aurora P. O.

FRED LLOYD. Whitechurch, Sept. 26, 1857. U-30

PERSONS ARRIVALS! NEW ARRIVALS! A LARGE LOT OF GOODS ADAPTED FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

NEW ARRIVALS! NEW ARRIVALS! A LARGE LOT OF GOODS ADAPTED FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. STEER ASTRAY!

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 4, in the 5th Con. of Whitby, the beginning of October last, a good sized STEER, coming two years old. The owner is requested to prove property by charges and take this animal away.

WM. POWELL. Whitechurch, Nov. 23, 1857. U-41

NOTICE. THE Subscribers hereby give notice, that in future their Accounts will be

Rendered and Collected, The 1st of March and the 1st of September, Half-Yearly. All Accounts in

ARREARS are required

